



Yosemite Slough Site Community Update

July 21, 2021

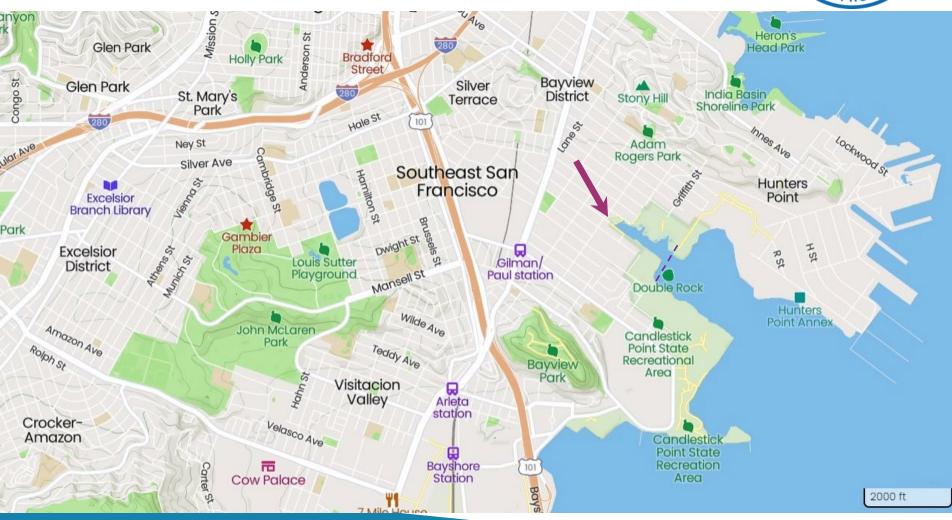
Presentation Purpose



- What are the key features of Yosemite Slough?
- How did the site get contaminated?
- What is the cleanup plan?
- What work is happening now?
- What are the next steps before site clean up?

Yosemite Slough Location





Yosemite Slough Details



- About 1,600 feet
- long by 400 feet wide
 - The tide will leave
- the mud uncovered
 - Includes 3 points
- where stormwater goes into the site
- Being cleaned up using Superfund law



How did the site get contaminated?



- Nearby industrial activities
- Filling of the shoreline
- Sewer and other storm water flows





Industrial Activities



Metal works



Auto repair



Drum recycling









Shoreline Fill



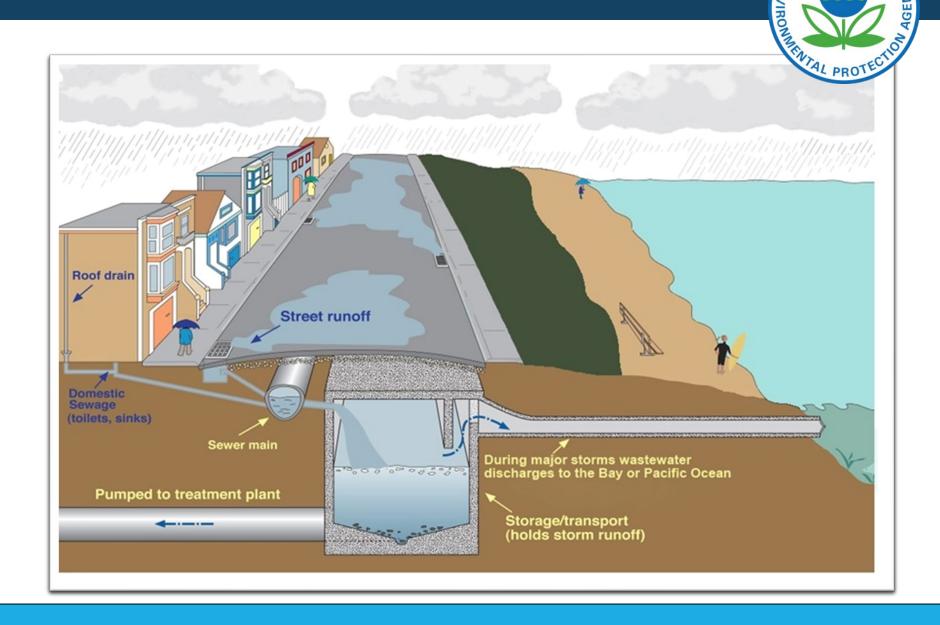


Shoreline Fill





Sewer and Stormwater Flows



What are the risks at the site?



▲ DANGER: CONTAMINATED MUD AND WATER

BABALA: KONTAMINADONG PUTIK AT TUBIG CẢNH GIÁC: MÔI TRƯỜNG BÙN VÀ NƯỚC NHIỄM ĐỘC

> 警告標誌:此地的淤泥和水受到汙染 PELIGRO: BARRO Y AGUA CONTAMINADA



No Wading

BAWAI MAGLAKAD SA

No Fishing

BAWAL MANGISDA Cấm câu cá 不可以釣魚 No Pescar



No Swimming

BAWAL LUMANGOY Cấm bơi lội 不可以游泳 No Nadar

Cấm vọc bùn 不要涉水而行 No Entrar al agua

Environmental Cleanup Project Area

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has identified unsafe levels of chemicals in the mud of Yosemite Slough. For your safety, please stay out of the mud and water until the cleanup is complete.

For more Information:

U.S. EPA (800) 231 – 3075 www.epa.gov.region9/YosemiteSlough

> Report Illegal Dumping: Call 311 Call 311 (or 415-701-2311) to report any illegal dumping of trash

- The mud and water have a mix of harmful chemicals
- Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and lead cause health effects
- These chemicals in the mud can be harmful when humans and animals regularly touch or eat them over a long time

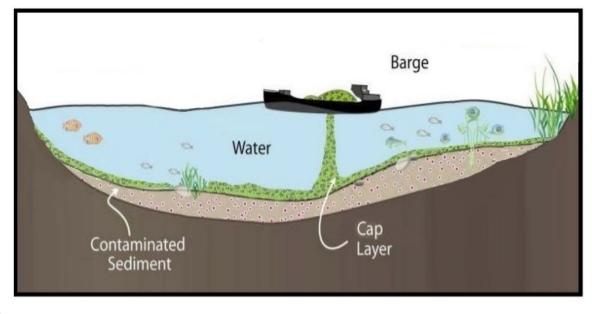
What is the cleanup plan?





- "Dredge" dig out mud with contamination
- "Cap" add back clean sand
- Dry out and haul away the dirty mud

- Treat and reuse the water
- Monitor the site



What work is happening now?



- Doing studies to understand how to develop a strong cleanup plan
 - Gathering more information
- about how water and mud move into and around the site
 - The results from all 11 studies will
- become important parts of the cleanup plan

COMPLETED STUDIES

- 1) Site boundary update
- 2) Odor assessment
- 3) Sediment handling area evaluation
- 4) Sewer water study

What work is happening now?



- Considering if the cleanup plan can be
- better if more clean material is used in some areas
 - Coordinating with property owners
- and the City to maintain the area and limit access to the site
- Parties involved with the site are negotiating about whether they will be involved in the future site cleanup



What are the next steps?



- Issue a memo to document any changes to the cleanup plan
- Use information from the studies to draft the cleanup design
- Coordinate the cleanup with the Navy's cleanup of Parcel F
- Continue work to get the responsible parties to pay for and do the cleanup



U.S. Environmental Protection Agency . Region 9 . San Francisco, CA . April 2021

Background

In 2014, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Superfund program chose a cleanup plan for the Yosemite Creek Sediment site (also known as Yosemite Slough). The site is in southeast San Francisco, Calif. This fact sheet covers:

- · work already done,
- a minor change to the 2014 cleanup plan to make it more effective, and
- · next steps for the site.

Summary of Changes to Cleanup Plan

Our original cleanup plan from 2014 would remove pollution from Yosemite Slough. We would dig out some of the polluted mud in the slough and replace it with clean materials. The new change to the plan will add more clean material to other areas of the slough. When the cleanup is done, humans, animals, and plants will be better protected from pollution at the site. EPA has not started this cleanup yet. A legal agreement with one or more parties will be needed for cleanup to start.

The site at a glance: Shallow water channel About 1,600 feet long and 400 feet wide Found between Hunters Point Naval Shipyard (HPNS) (a separate EPA Superfund site) and Candlestick Point At low tide, mud in much of the channel is uncovered. At high tide, the mud is covered with three to six feet of water. The mud is called sediment. The slough and the offshore area of HPNS – known as Parcel F – touch each other and share a boundary.



Information Resources:

Yosemite Slough website:

www.epa.gov/superfund/yosemite-slough

April 2021 Fact Sheet

Questions?



Thank you for your time and your participation



If you have questions about this presentation or the site, you can reach me at:

fong.yvonnew@epa.gov or (415) 947-4117

or Jackie Lane (Community Involvement Coordinator) at:

lane.jackie@epa.gov or (415) 470-4116

